



The Reasons Behind the Forms of Cyberbullying Teenagers Choose of Senior High School in Surakarta

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Abstract. Teenagers are very familiar with various social media platforms that are around us. Bullying is often obtained from social media, so they are triggered to carry out various forms of bullying which they also know through social media. Of course, there are many reasons behind them making various choices of forms of cyberbullying on social media. This research is to find out the reasons for choosing a form of cyberbullying by adolescents in Surakarta. The approach used is phenomenological qualitative. Six informants, with characteristics: 15-19 years old, high school students, and internet users for social media, access 4-5 hours per day. Data collection by interview, analyzed descriptive qualitative. As a result, the most common forms of cyberbullying by high school youth in Surakarta are outing and trickery. The reason is the extreme hatred and dislike of the victim's excessive, ostentatious behavior. Impersonation is used by men, cyberstalking by women. This result serves as a lesson for parents, teachers and youth that bullying for any reason posted on social media needs to be prevented, and will be subject to the ITE Law.

Keywords: Reasons, Cyberbullying, Teenagers

1 Introduction

Violence (bullying) is one of the things that becomes the center of public attention, especially for violence that occurs in children and adolescents. Ormrod [1] defines violence or aggressive behavior as a deliberate action to hurt others. Hidayah [2] explains that bullying is physical and psychological violence perpetrated by individuals or groups over a long period of time against someone where the person being hurt is unable to defend himself in a situation where there is a desire to hurt or frighten. person or make the person depressed. Wen-Chi Wu et al. [3] explained that bullying is a behavior that involves hurting others through an unequal power status. Bullying cannot be separated from the power difference between the victim and the perpetrator which is followed by repetition of the behavior. Bullying consists of physical and verbal (language) violence in hurting someone. According to Coroloso [4], bullying is an act that is carried out consciously, intentionally and cruelly which aims to hurt or create fear with threats of aggression and terror.

Along with the development of electronic communication technology recently emerged a new form of bullying. The development of this trend affects other forms of

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bullying, namely the use of electronic communication media such as mobile phones and computers via the internet. Research results by Yahoo and Taylor Nelson Sofres (TNS) Indonesia show that the most users in Indonesia are those aged between 15-19 years. The role of youth cannot be separated from the internet including social media [5]. Unlike adults who are generally able to filter out good or bad things from the internet, teenagers as internet users are just the opposite, besides not being able to sort out useful internet activities [6], they also tend to be easily influenced by their social environment without considering the positive or negative effects that will be received when they do certain internet activities [7].

Juvonen, J. & Gross [8] said that the development of the use of communication technology especially among adolescents, cyberspace has become a new place that is prone to violence. The negative effects on the internet that give rise to violent behavior in cyberspace are called cyberbullying. Patchin & Hinduja [9] define cyberbullying as violence that is carried out intentionally and repeatedly using computers, cellphones and other electronic media. Ortega et al. [10] defines cyberbullying as a form of bullying that uses electronic media such as e-mail, cell phones, instant messages, social networking sites and personal sites, repeatedly posing threats to others such as repeated feuds. According to Kowalski [11] the forms shown in cyberbullying behavior are flaming, harassment, slander, imitation, outing and deception, exclusion and stalking in cyberspace (cyberstalking). Price, M., and Dalglish [12] explain that cyberbullying takes many forms, called names, images of victims spreading, threats of physical harm, opinions slammed, personal intimidation, imitation, exclusion, and false reporting.

The increasing number of teenagers who are very attached to interactions through cyberspace is the background for the occurrence of cyberbullying which is a very important topic to be reviewed. A survey in 2010 conducted by the EU Kids Online Survey with 25,142 using a sample of children and adolescents found that 93% of children and adolescents aged 9-16 years use the internet at least once a week and 60% of them use the internet every day [13]. Cyberbullying then becomes a new problem that arises from the impact of this development. The Central Bureau of Statistics noted that in 2006 [5] the number of cyberbullying that occurred in Indonesia reached 25 million cases ranging from simple to severe cases. Based on a study of 210 respondents, 91% of respondents from Indonesia said they had seen cases of cyberbullying. Data shows that cyberbullying most often occurs through social media, especially Facebook. In Indonesia, 74% of 210 respondents pointed to Facebook as a source and media for cyberbullying, and 44% referred to other media websites. This is also most often done by cell phone chat rooms, email, online instant messaging.

Based on the description above, it can be seen that cyberbullying has various forms, and various choices of social media that are often used by teenagers. Therefore, researchers are interested in studying more deeply and want to understand their reasons for choosing these forms of cyberbullying on social media. The goal to be achieved in this research is to find out the reasons for teenagers choosing forms of cyberbullying that are carried out on high school teenagers in Surakarta. The question in this research is what are the reasons for teenagers choosing these forms of cyberbullying to be carried out on high school teenagers in Surakarta on social media?

2 Method

This study uses a qualitative approach with phenomenological methods. The selection of informants or subjects in this study used a proportional purposive random sampling method. The characteristics used in this study include: age 15-18 years, using the internet to access social media 4-5 hours a day, high school students in Surakarta. With predetermined criteria, and from the information provided in the open questionnaire, six research subjects, three males and three females, were randomly selected. The open questionnaire was administered online using the google-form, the questionnaire has been validated by three expert assessments. The subject's willingness to be involved in this study was demonstrated by filling out and signing an informed consent by the subject and their parents. The form describes the purpose of this study, its impact, and the researcher's ability to maintain the confidentiality of the subject's identity.

Research informants were obtained based on an open questionnaire to reveal the use of gadgets that lead to cyberbullying. The method used to obtain data from this study is interview as a way to deepen the information that has been provided by the subject, arranged based on the objectives of the research. The interview results will be analyzed by: (1) processing and preparing, (2) reading all data, (3) using cross-examination on the subject to validate the data (4) analyzing in more detail by coding the data, (5) analyzing or interpreting the data [14], [15].

3 Result and Discussion

The purpose of this study is to find out the reasons for choosing forms of cyberbullying in high school adolescents on social media. Previous research has revealed that many forms of cyberbullying are outing and trickery, impersonation and cyberstalking. The form of cyberbullying that is often perpetrated on men is a form of impersonation, while on women it is a form of cyberstalking, for the reasons described below.

1. In the form of flaming, three out of six subjects often send SMS and whatsapp containing harsh and vulgar words. The words used are dirty, impolite, and rude. This form is mostly done by women, but in fact it is also done by men. The reason they do this is because their level of irritation with the victim has exhausted their patience. The choice of words used is a choice of words that are generally used by people in their environment. Subjects vent their hatred by using the words: son of a bitch, your dog, asshole, bastard, fuck you, goblin, your eyes, bastard. They use these dirty words to make them look cool and slang, accepted by the environment, and masculine. Adolescents who are used to speaking harshly tend to be impatient, emotional, stubborn and think negatively, and there are indications of personality disorders and weak knowledge of the language. Willard [16] states that cyberbullying damages, oppresses, harasses, or discriminates, spreads personal information or contains comments that are vulgar or insulting. More specifically, Willard stated that flaming is a dispute or short-term quarrel between two or more people who use vulgar and harsh words. Flaming usually occurs in forums, chat rooms, or online games.

2. In the form of harassment, one of the six subjects posted a post that insulted his friend by hurting him. This is usually done because the subject does not like to see the behavior of the victim which he perceives as the behavior of showing off, pretending to be rich, smart-ass, arrogant, big-headed. Unstable emotions dominated him. Choices of forms with threats, such as: "once you do that, you're finished", "you're the only one who can, sing, just watch out", "the rich one is babe you frog.....do you want me to destroy that motorbike?". According to Murphy [17] bullying is intentional, namely receiving threats from other people aimed at hurting the victim both emotionally and or physically. The power of interactive technology such as mobile internet media or through various media is an important aspect related to bullying. This includes sending short text messages (SMS messages) or gaining power and control over mail threats, creating web pages containing misinformation (whether true or false information).
3. The form of defamation of three out of six subjects is in the form of bad comments on other people's posts with the aim of damaging the person's good name. There is jealousy for what the victim is experiencing, according to him what the victim is experiencing is not what he deserves. Cyberbullying perpetrators spread photos of victims that have been badly edited and ridiculed by their friends. The perpetrator's excuse was just for fun and deliberately humiliated the victim. Pandie & Weismann [18] stated that slander (defamation) is the process of pampering someone on the internet with the intention of damaging the person's reputation and good name. Slander refers to slander which is talk about a target that is harmful, untrue, or cruel. A specific sub-category of defamation is public posting or sending of digital images that are digitally modified to present a false image, such as placing a sexually explicit image of a target's body obtained elsewhere. Denigraton also specifically raises issues related to the protection of free speech.
4. In the form of fraud (impersonation), five out of six subjects never pretended to be other people by sending messages, either writing or pictures, or bad statuses that could harm other people. This behavior arises from the desire to vilify someone/the victim by flattering them first and then humiliating them. The reason is because the perpetrator feels that the victim is not a great person, weak, cowardly, so he deserves to be the object of bullying. According to Willard [16] explains that imitation is the behavior of pretending to be someone else and sending messages or status that is not good. Meanwhile, Chadwick [19] states that immersion is the behavior of pretending to be someone else and sending messages or statuses that are not good.
5. In the form of outings and tricks, all subjects spread the victim's secrets by spreading other people's photos even though those people don't want their photos to be published. The reason is that the perpetrator has hatred, revenge, personal incompatibility with the victim. This was done on the grounds that he had been hurt by the victim, and there was a feeling of dislike and hatred towards the victim, who according to him was like a ruler. According to Kowalski et al [20] states that outing and trickery is spreading personal secrets and deception. Outing and deception refer to sharing embarrassing personal information with others.
6. In the exclusion form, four out of six subjects had excluded an individual from the online group on purpose. The cyberbullying perpetrator feels that the victim is not

equal to him, does not deserve to be his friend, and wants the victim to have no friends. The perpetrator hopes that the victim is not accepted in various existing youth groups/groups. Li [21] stated that cyberbullying directly in a physical form can send verbally offensive attacks or threats, non-verbal attacks such as obscene pictures or illustrations and others, socially can expel someone from online groups, and others.

7. For cyberstalking, five out of six subjects have followed other people by sending texts continuously so that person feels annoyed, very curious about the victim who thinks he has no ability but in fact the victim is able to show his achievements from what is posted on his social media. Often showing off his achievements on social media makes the cyberbullying perpetrator disturbed and curious about the victim, he always follows what the victim is doing and wants to make unpleasant comments so that the victim feels hurt. Wahyono [22] states that cyberstalking is the same as other online media, which has a place, context, and environment in cyberspace. Stalking can be characterized as repetitive activities, including calling victims, sending them various letters, gifts or certain items, following and monitoring and stalking victims, misusing victims' belongings, wandering around and approaching victims, contacting and approaching families, friends and people around the victim.

Based on the description above, it can be concluded that the most common forms of cyberbullying are impersonation, cyberstalking, and exclusion. These three forms are often carried out by perpetrators of bullying actually can occur from the closeness between the victim and the perpetrator of bullying. The perpetrator is usually a fairly close friend of the victim. Factors that make courtship and deception can be triggered by feelings of inferiority from friends, jealousy of friends and friendships that are stretched. The victim, when she believes that a friend is a friend, will tend to tell secrets in the belief that her friend will keep them. In exclusion, the perpetrator's attack by spreading secrets via the internet can occur because of a friendly relationship between the victim and bullying loopholes, which causes the bully to choose to spread the victim's private secrets to the public with the aim of injuring the victim Peebles [23]. Trickery is done when a cyberbully is able to make the victim believe that the "friend" they are talking to via social media is a close friend who is capable of keeping sensitive secrets. The reason executives do ruse is only because of the desire to embarrass the victim which makes cyberbullies feel more important, bigger and better than the victim [24].

Bullying that is done using impersonation can occur against a background of several aspects, namely financial gain, a cyberbullies will try to impersonate someone's personal data to take over the victim's identity so that they can commit fraud to gain financial gain. Besides that, the next aspect is the challenge, a cyberbullying actor feels challenged to show victims that cyberbullying actors have the ability to do anything without any restrictions from applicable law. Another aspect of imitation is manipulation, cyberbullying perpetrators feel satisfaction when victims feel helpless, happy that victims cannot do anything against cyberbullying perpetrators [25].

Cyberstalking is usually mostly done by perpetrators of cyberbullying who know the victim, often meet the victim, and know the victim's personal life. Cyberbullies do cyberstalking to get satisfaction by intimidating victims. Cyberbullies are satisfied when victims feel that cyberbullies can do everything they say on social media and hurt victims in real life. Cyberbullying perpetrators who carry out cyberstalking are usually people who are not confident talking to victims in the real world so that by cyberstalking, cyberbullying perpetrators feel as the more dominant person in the relationship between the victim and himself [26].

4 Conclusion

The choice of behavior in the form of cyberbullying on social media has its own reasons and arguments, and if it is concluded in general, all of them show that the perpetrators of cyberbullying have various reasons, but in essence they have reasons based on their negative thoughts towards the victim. Psychologically, it means that cyberbullies have personality, cognitive, social and emotional problems that are not well developed. Cyberbullies tend to have an egocentric mindset and an inability to adapt to social and emotional development. Factors that influence the occurrence of cyberbullying on the subject include the influence of peers, the social media they follow, jealousy, judging everything only from their own point of view, age, great curiosity by trial and error, not knowing the impact of the law, control socially weak, want to be recognized, like to fill spare time, and lack of understanding of religion.

In this study, findings outside the research objectives were found that women use more forms of cyberbullying than men. It is known that the form of cyberbullying that is often done to men is a form of imitation, while in women it is a form of cyberstalking.

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